

FIG.1

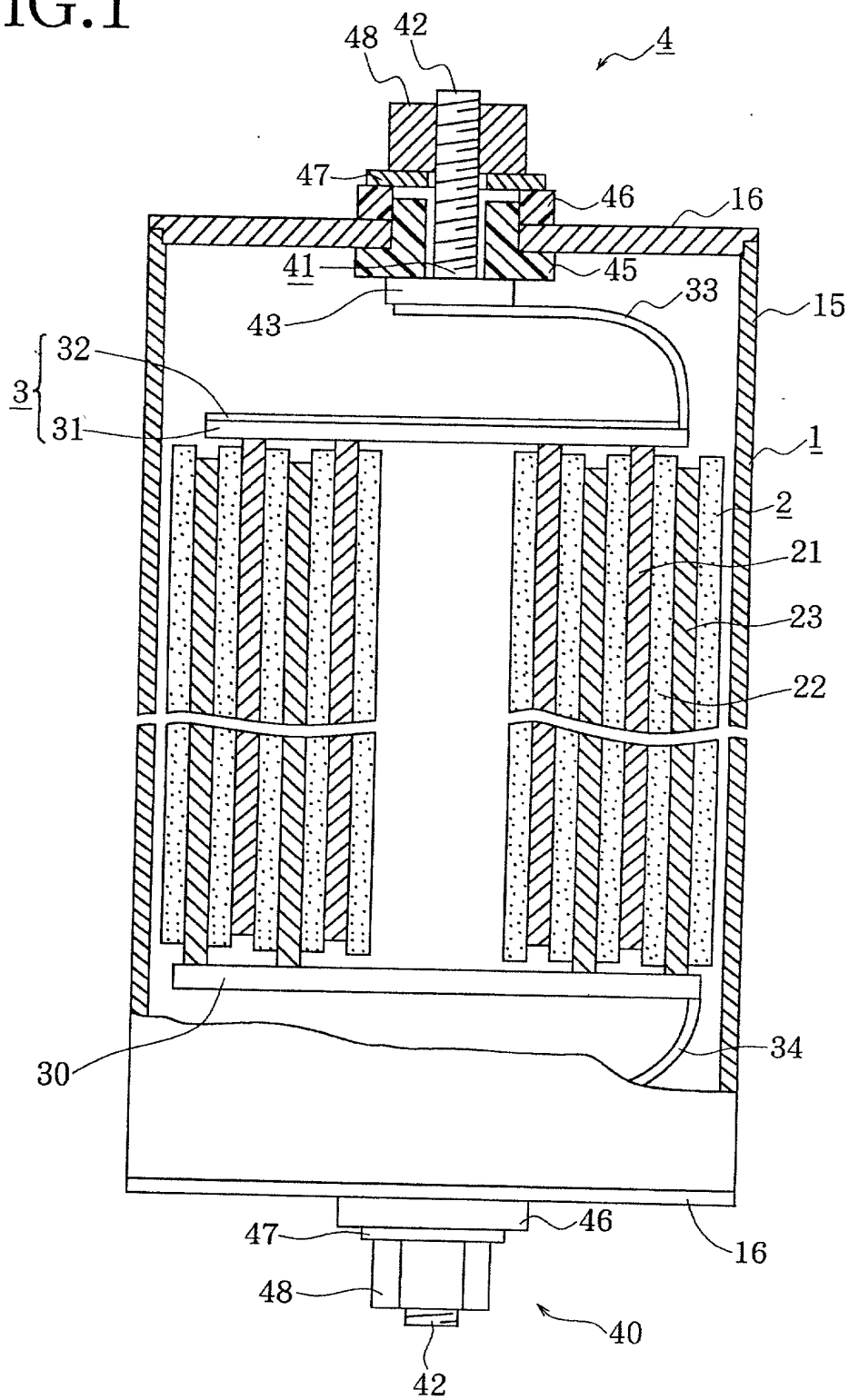


FIG.2

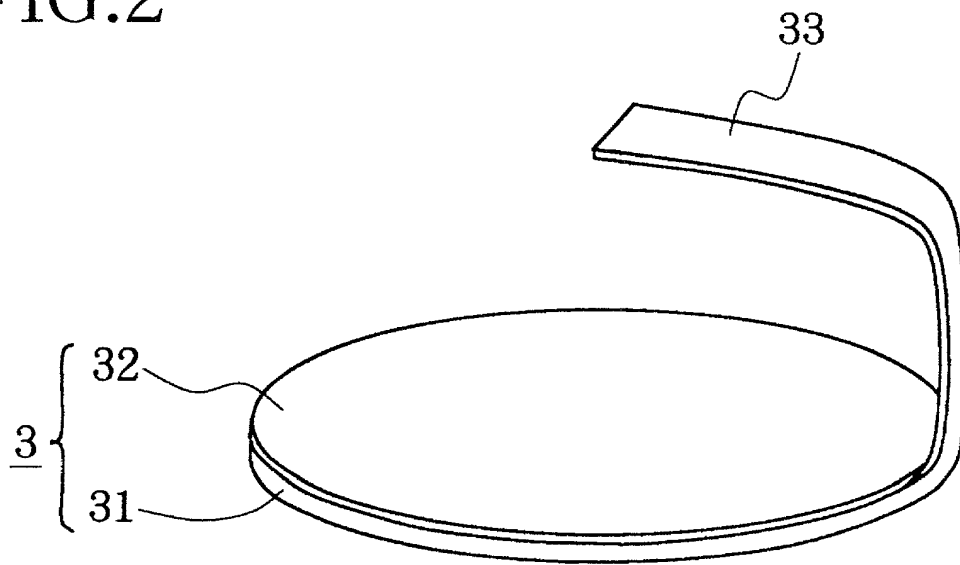


FIG.3

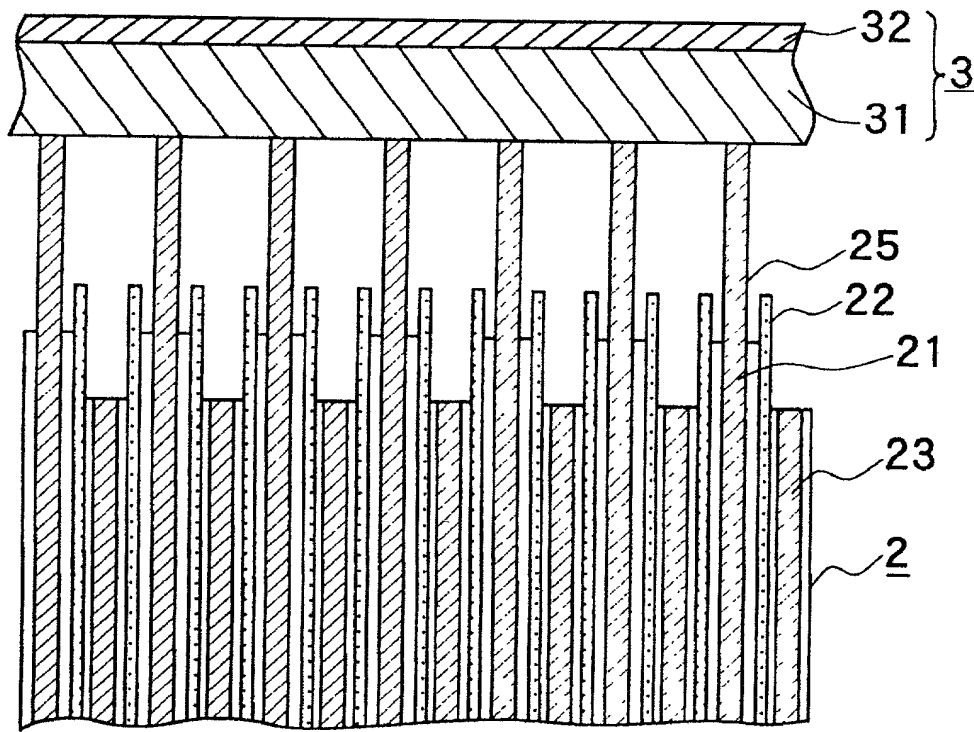
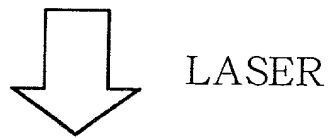


FIG.4

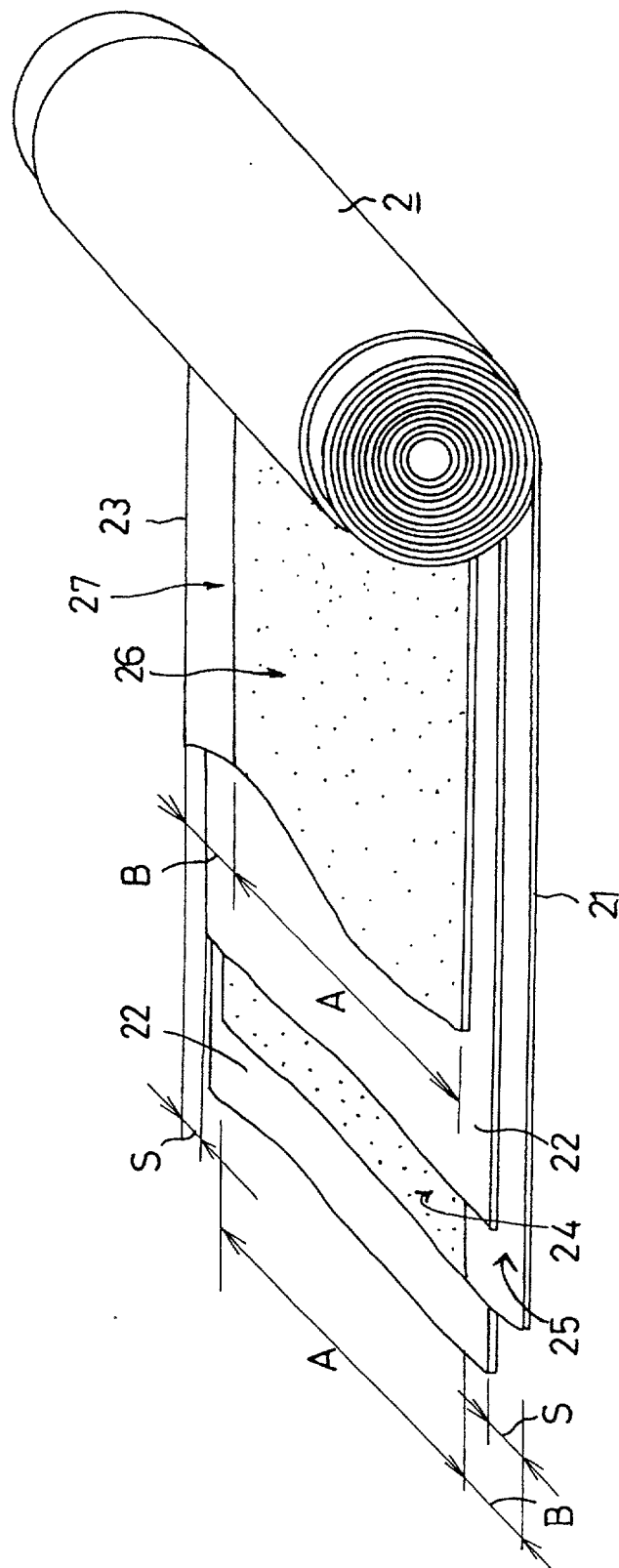


FIG.5

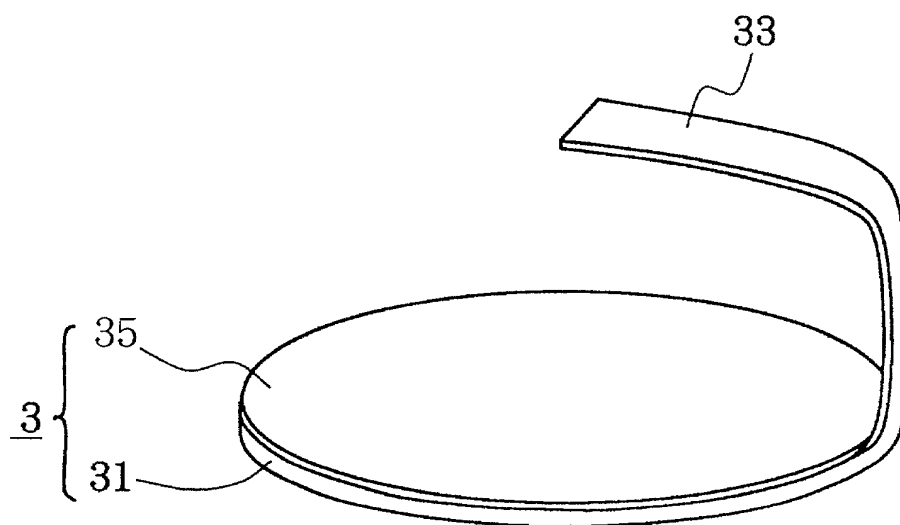


FIG.6

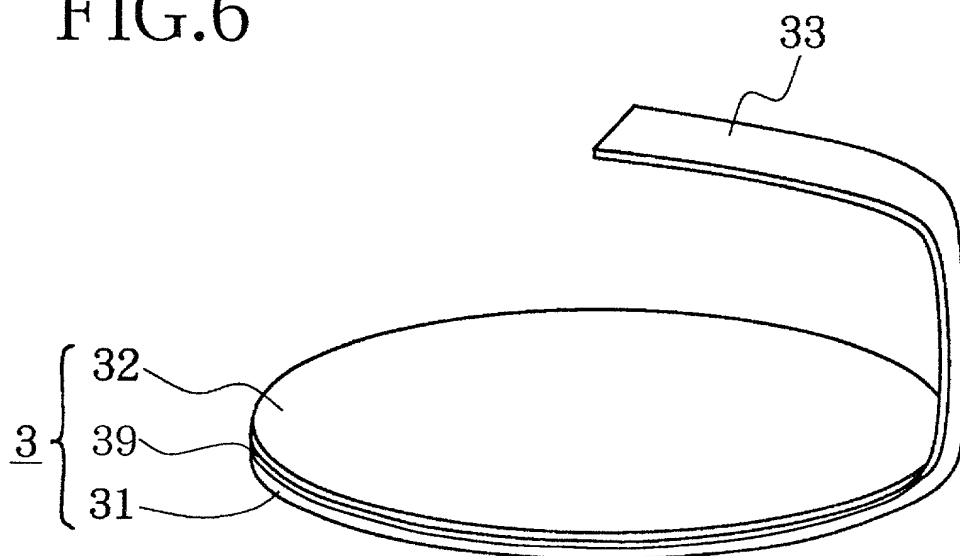


FIG.7 PRIOR ART

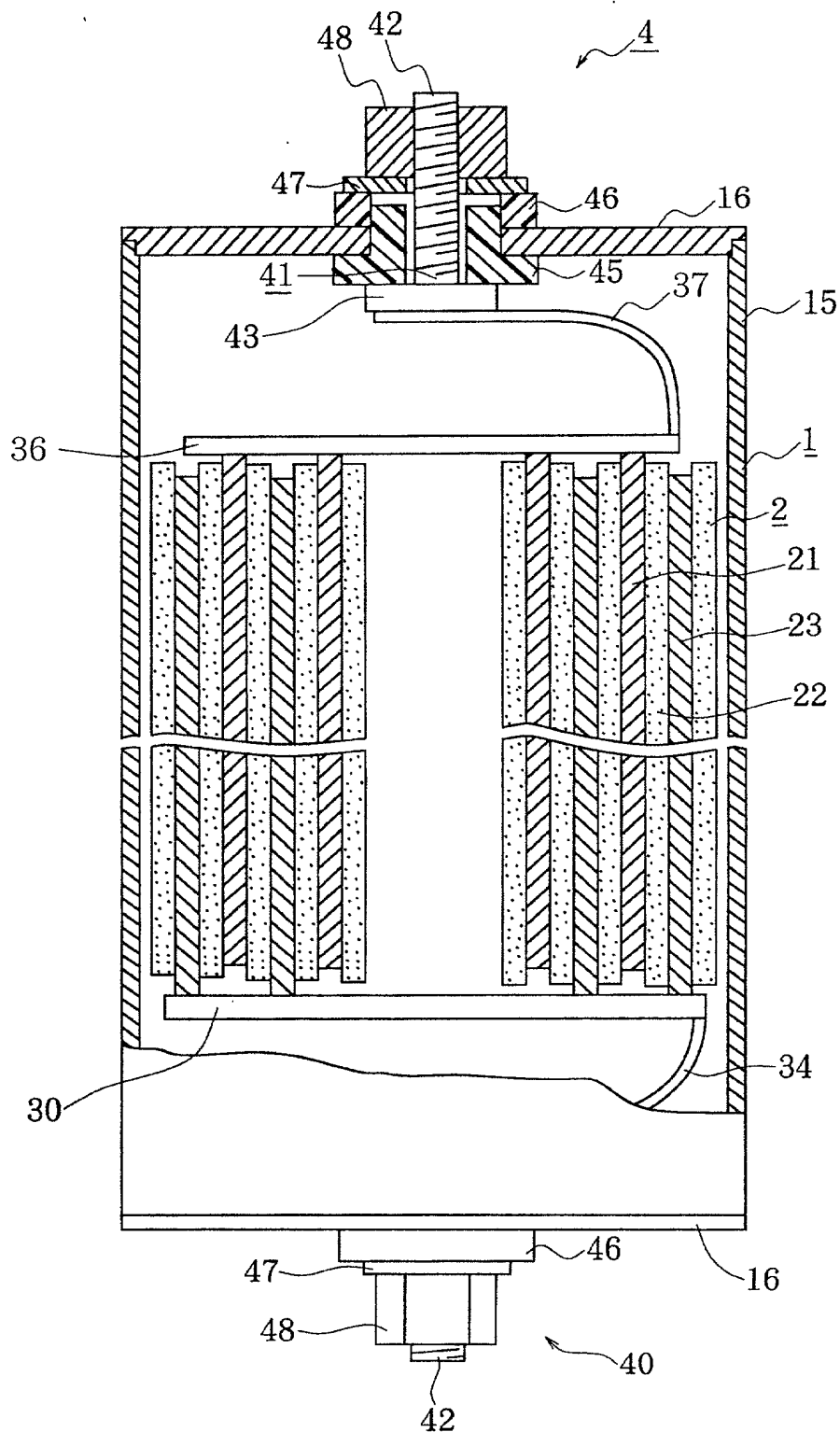


FIG.8

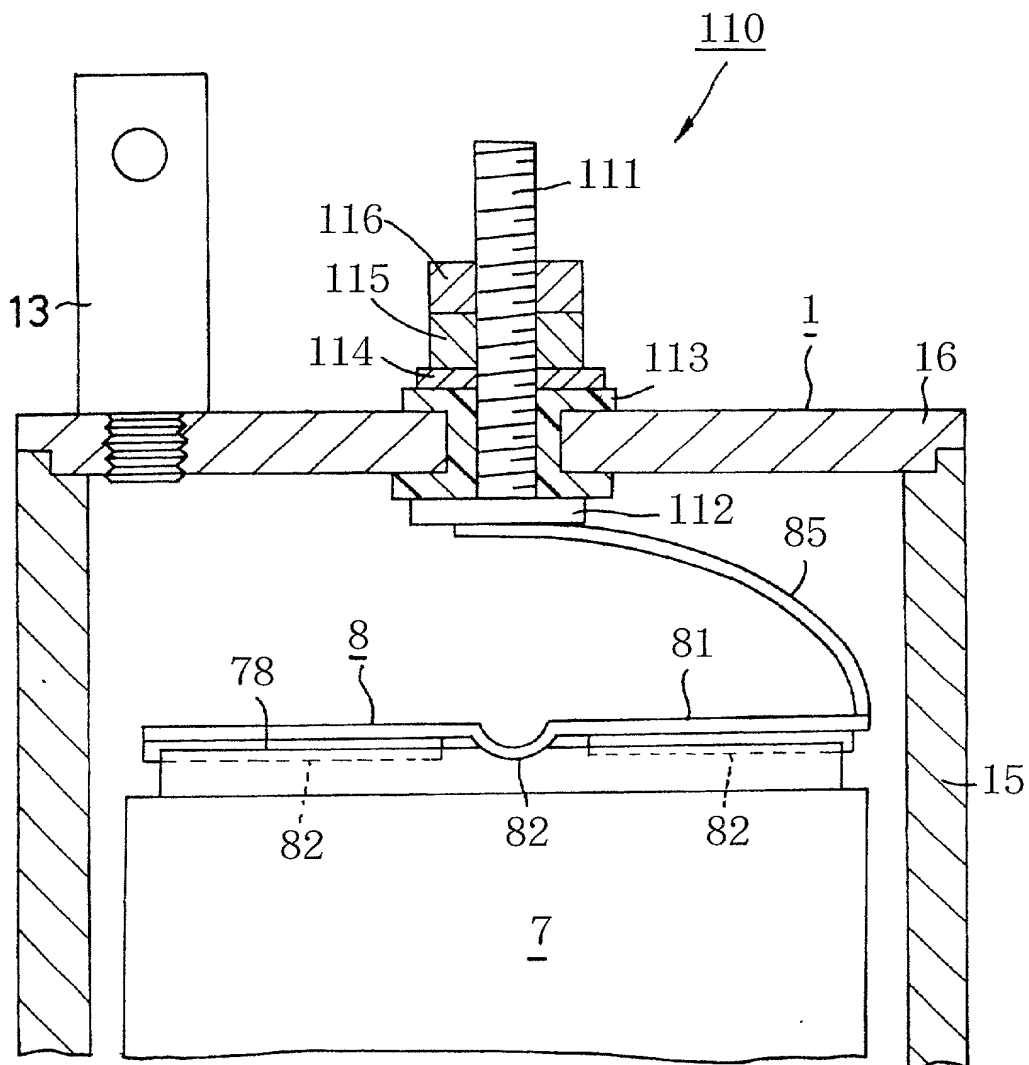


FIG. 9

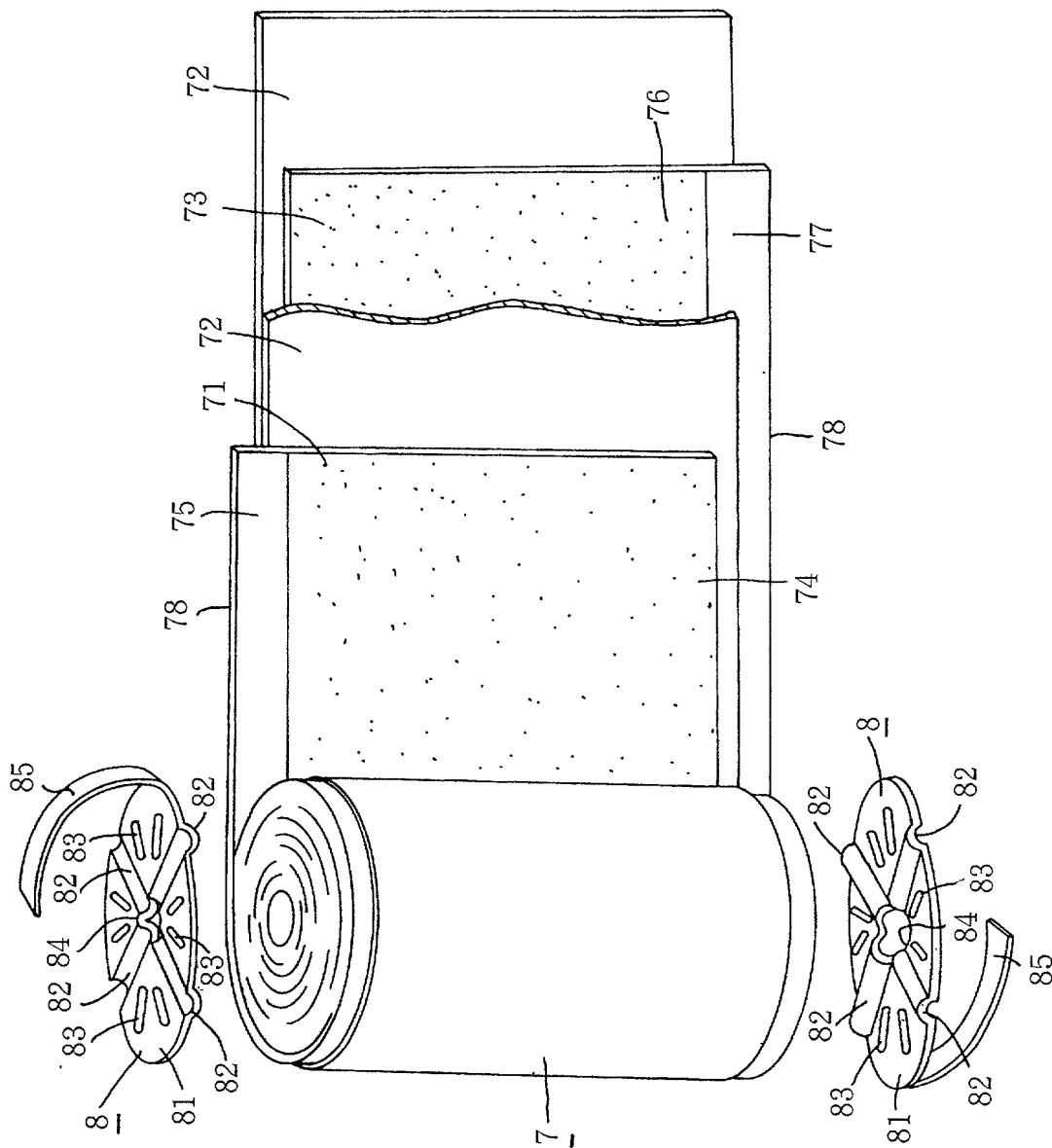


FIG.10

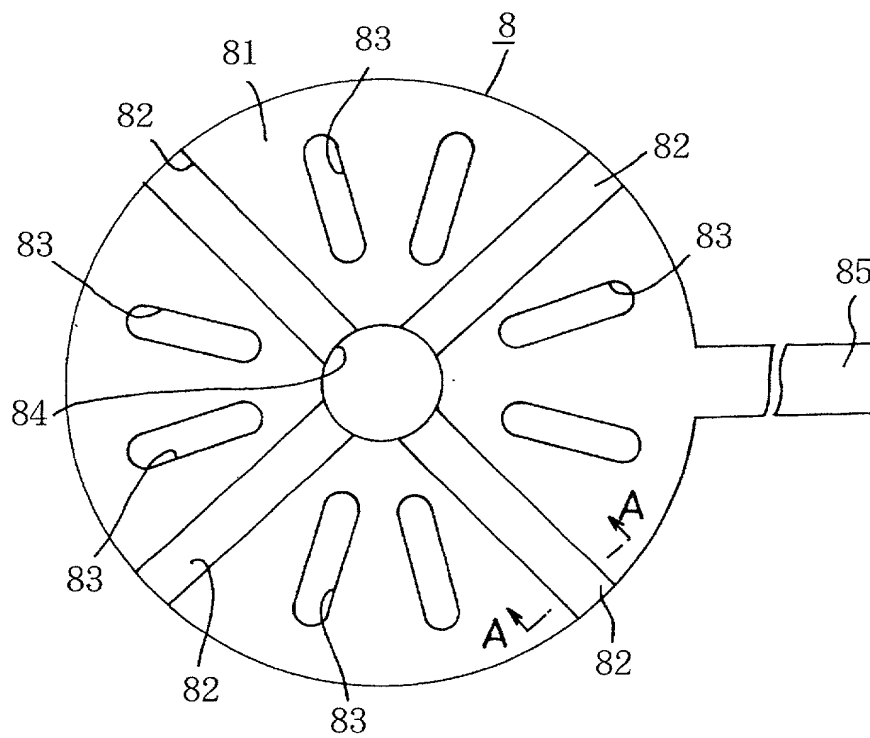


FIG.11

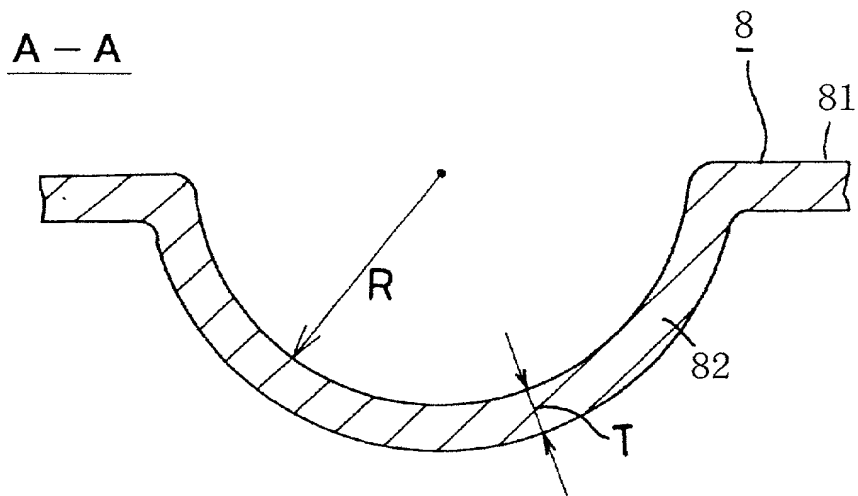


FIG.12

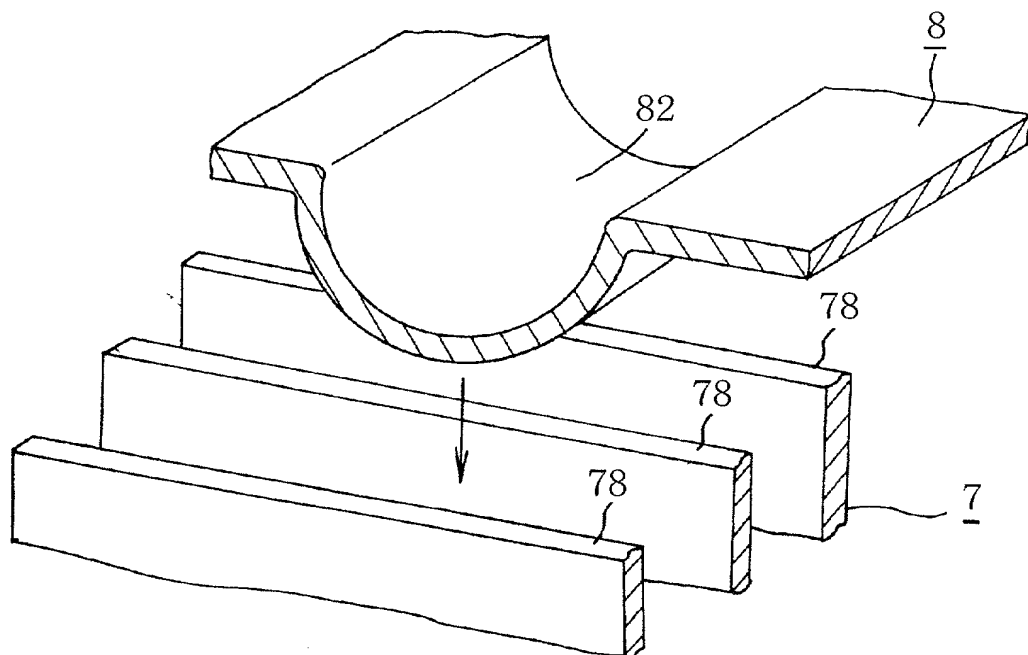


FIG.13

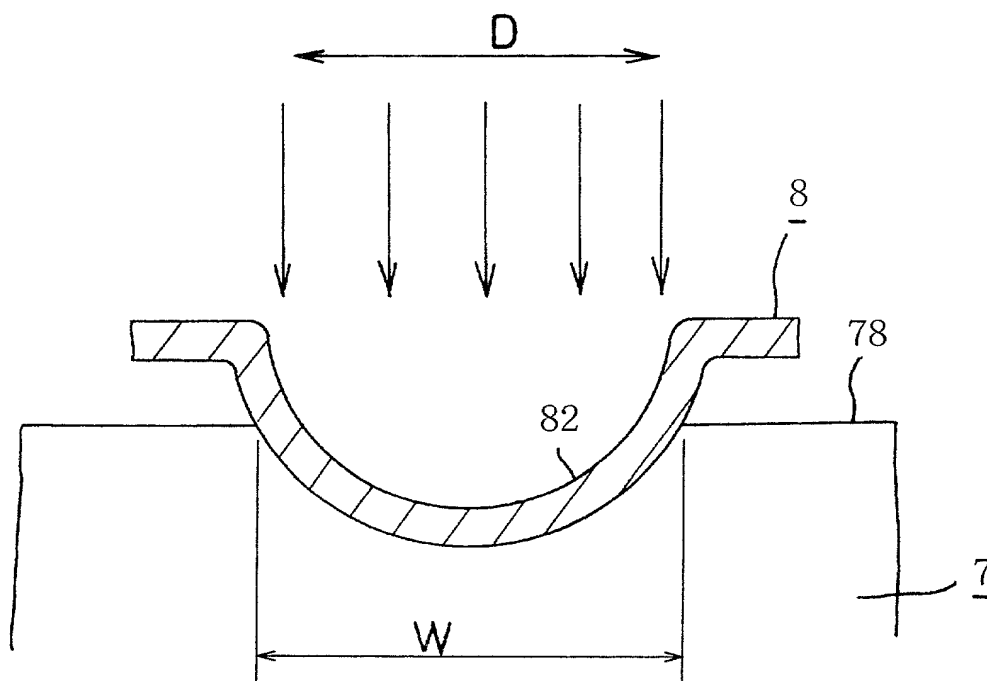


FIG.14

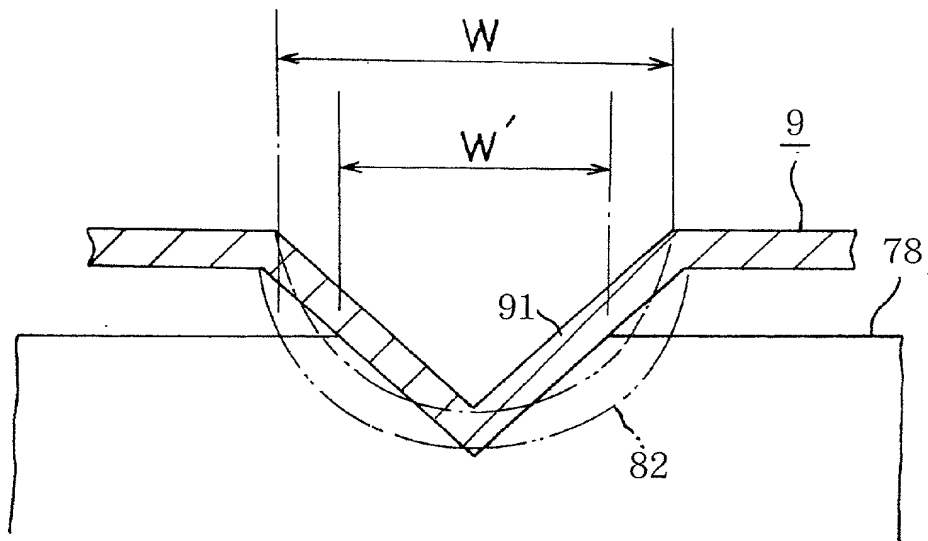


FIG.15

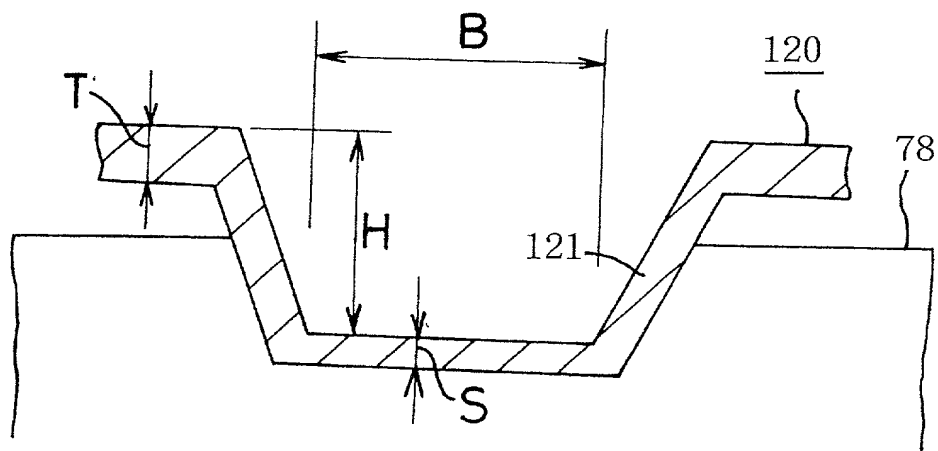


FIG.16

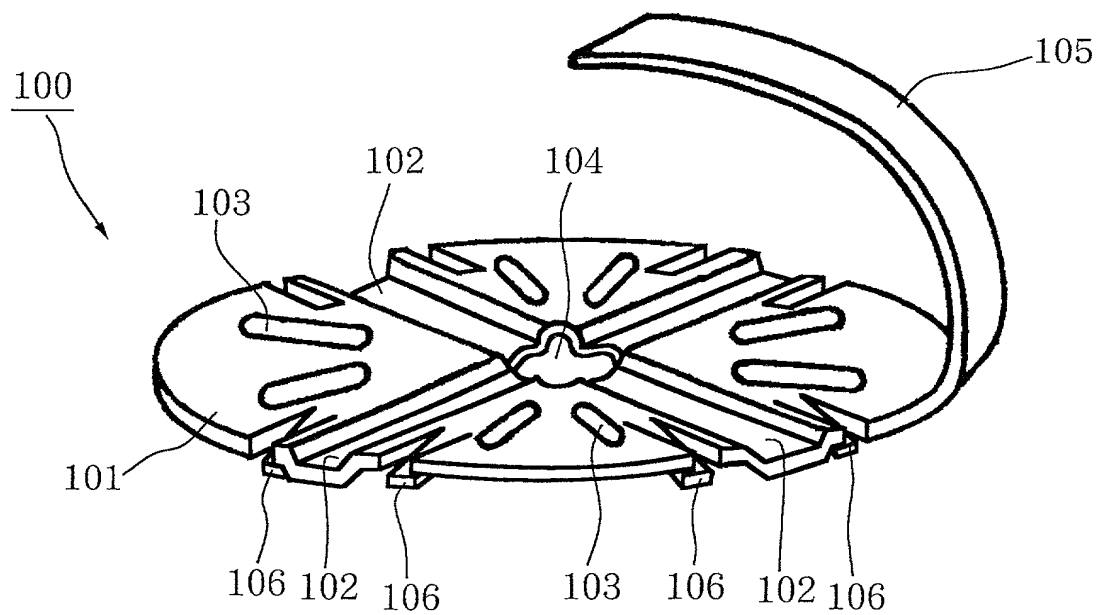


FIG.17

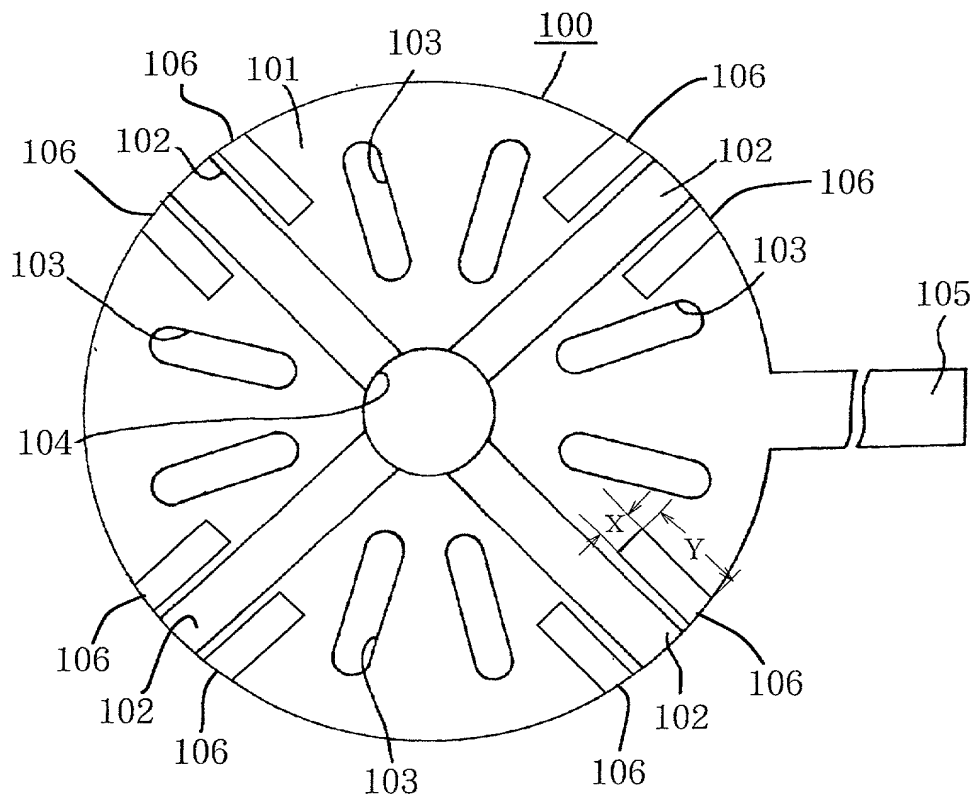


FIG.18

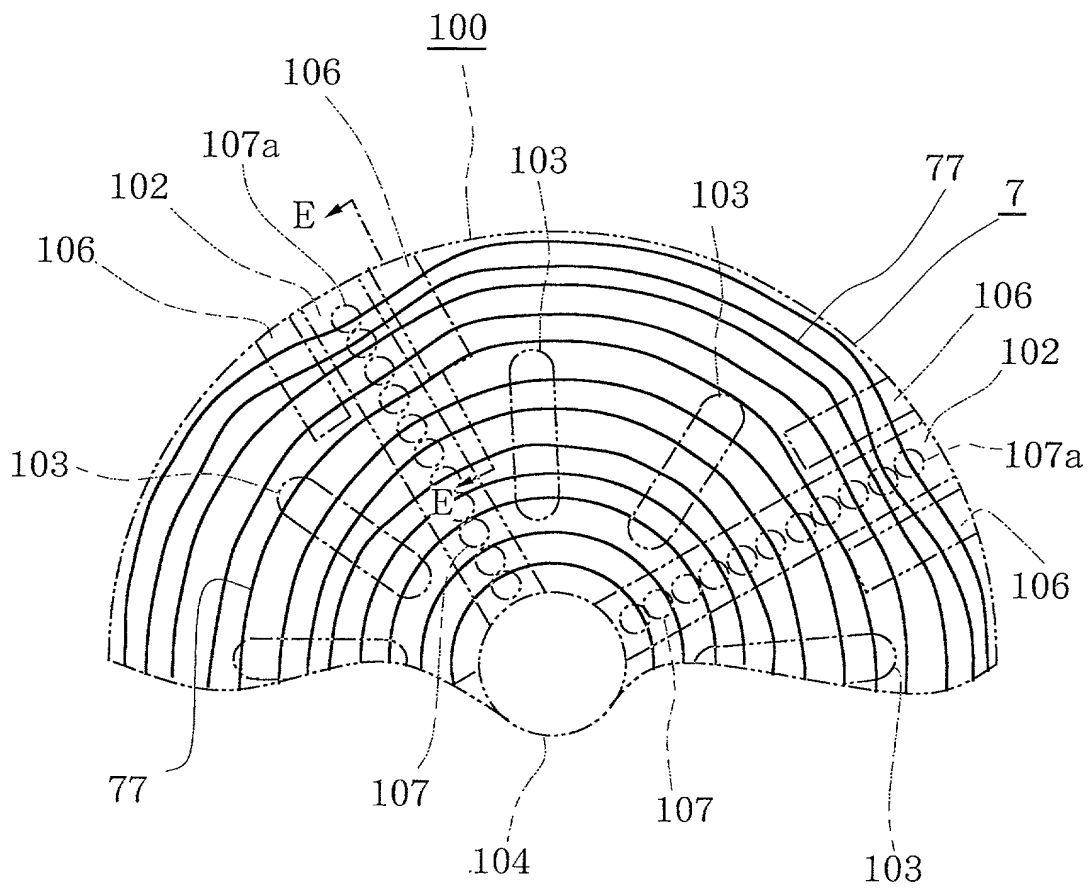


FIG.19

E — E

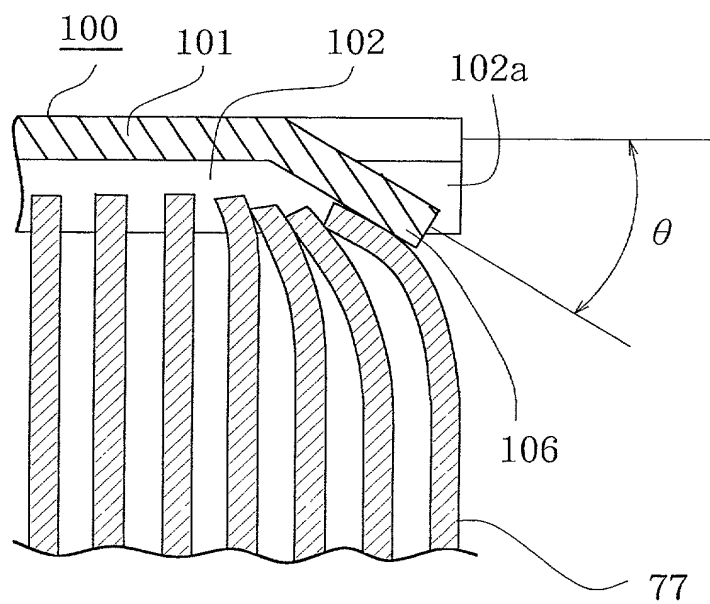


FIG.20 PRIOR ART

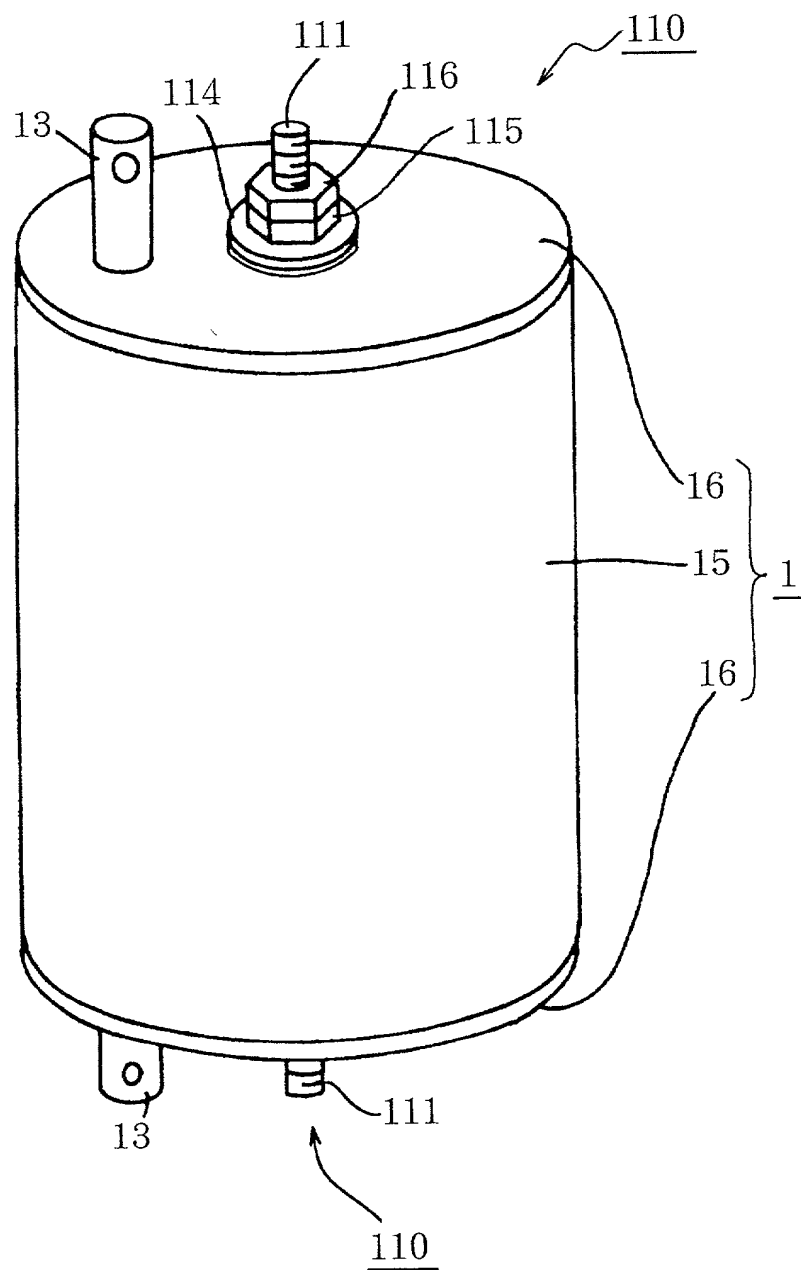


FIG.21 PRIOR ART

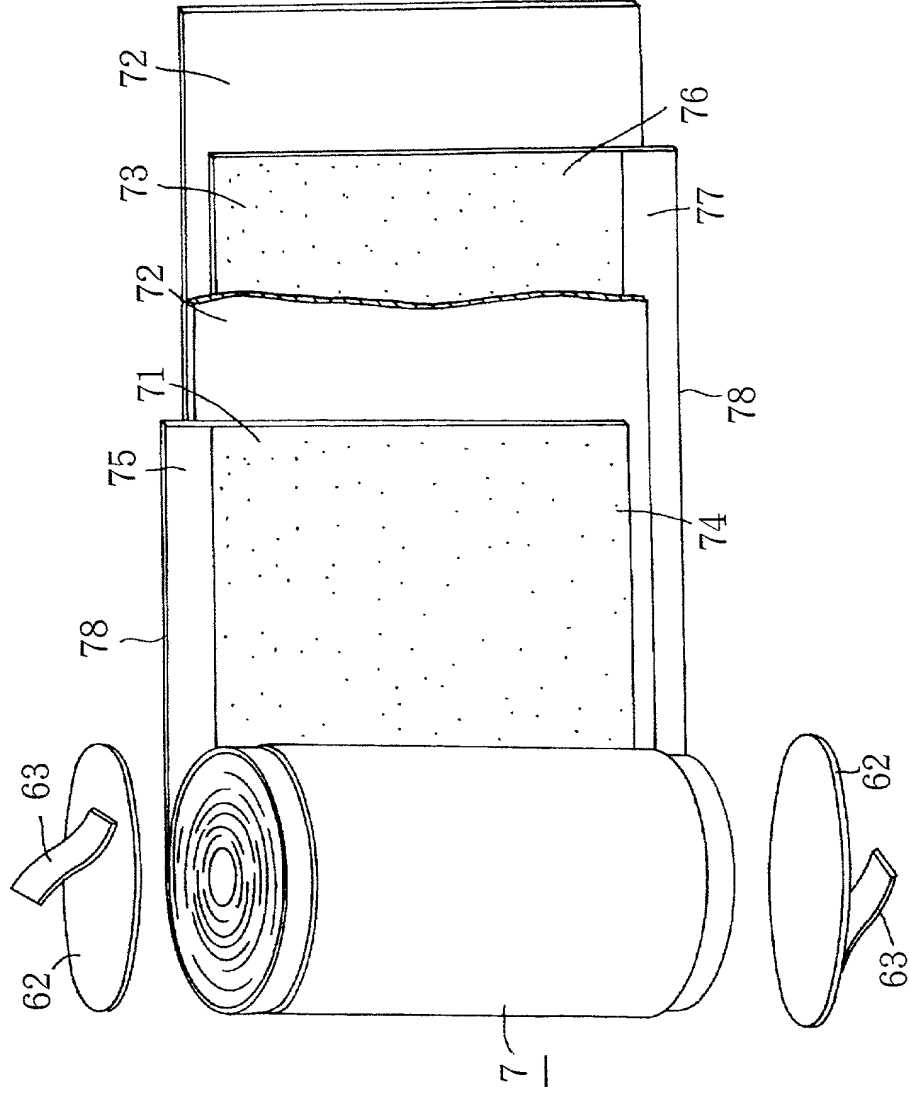


FIG.22 PRIOR ART

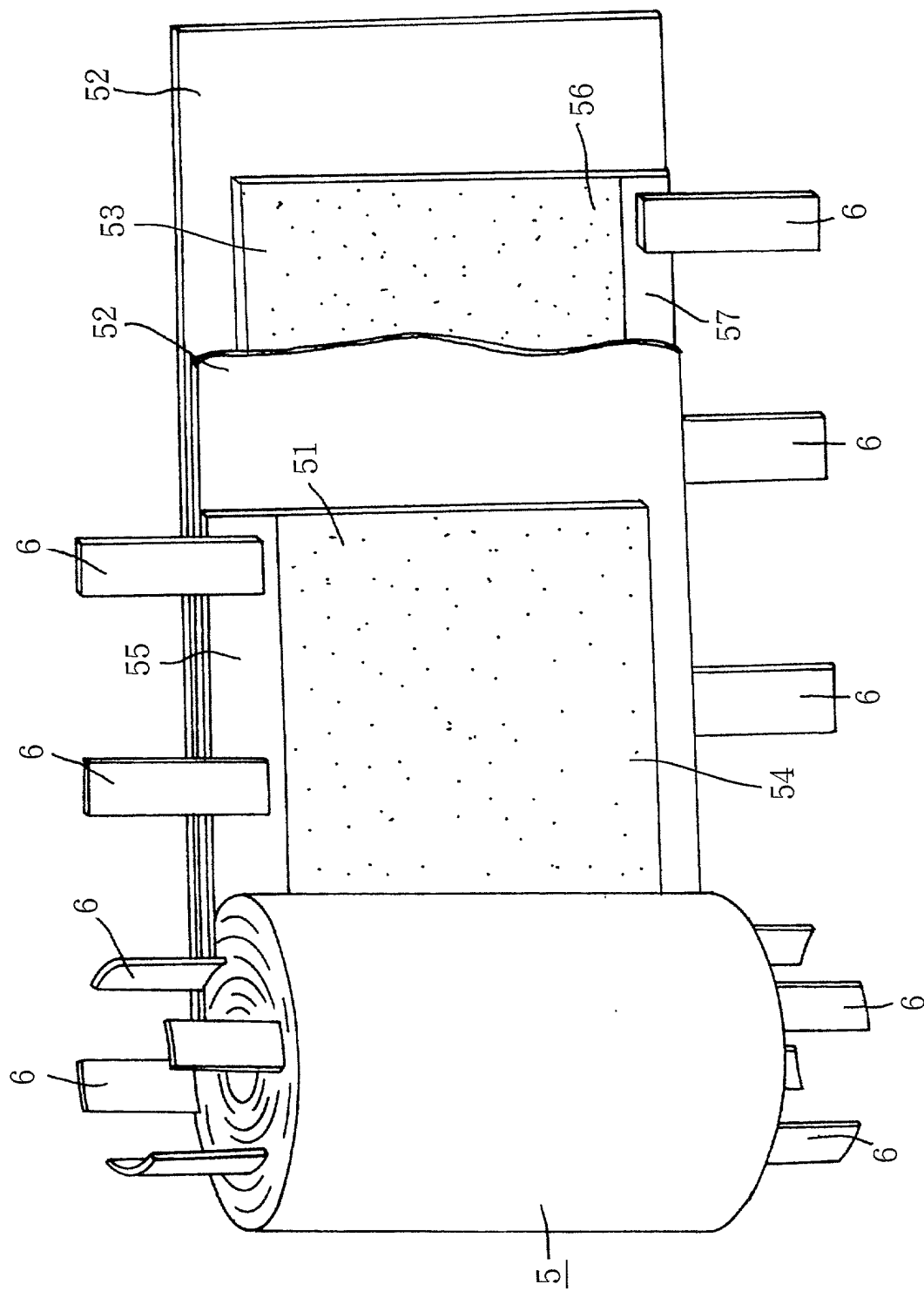


Figure 1 consists of 12 subplots, labeled (a) through (l), arranged vertically. Each subplot shows the time course of a specific physiological parameter over a 120-minute period. The x-axis for all plots represents time in minutes, with a baseline period from 0 to 30 minutes and an exercise period from 30 to 120 minutes. The y-axis for each plot represents the value of the parameter. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean (SEM). The parameters shown are: (a) HR (b/min), (b) SV (l/min), (c) CO (l/min), (d) $\dot{V}O_2$ (l/min), (e) $\dot{V}E$ (l/min), (f) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, (g) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, (h) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, (i) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, (j) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, (k) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$, and (l) $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$. The graphs show that during exercise, HR, SV, CO, $\dot{V}O_2$, and $\dot{V}E$ all increase significantly. The $\dot{V}E/\dot{V}O_2$ ratio remains relatively stable, indicating efficient ventilation-perfusion coupling.

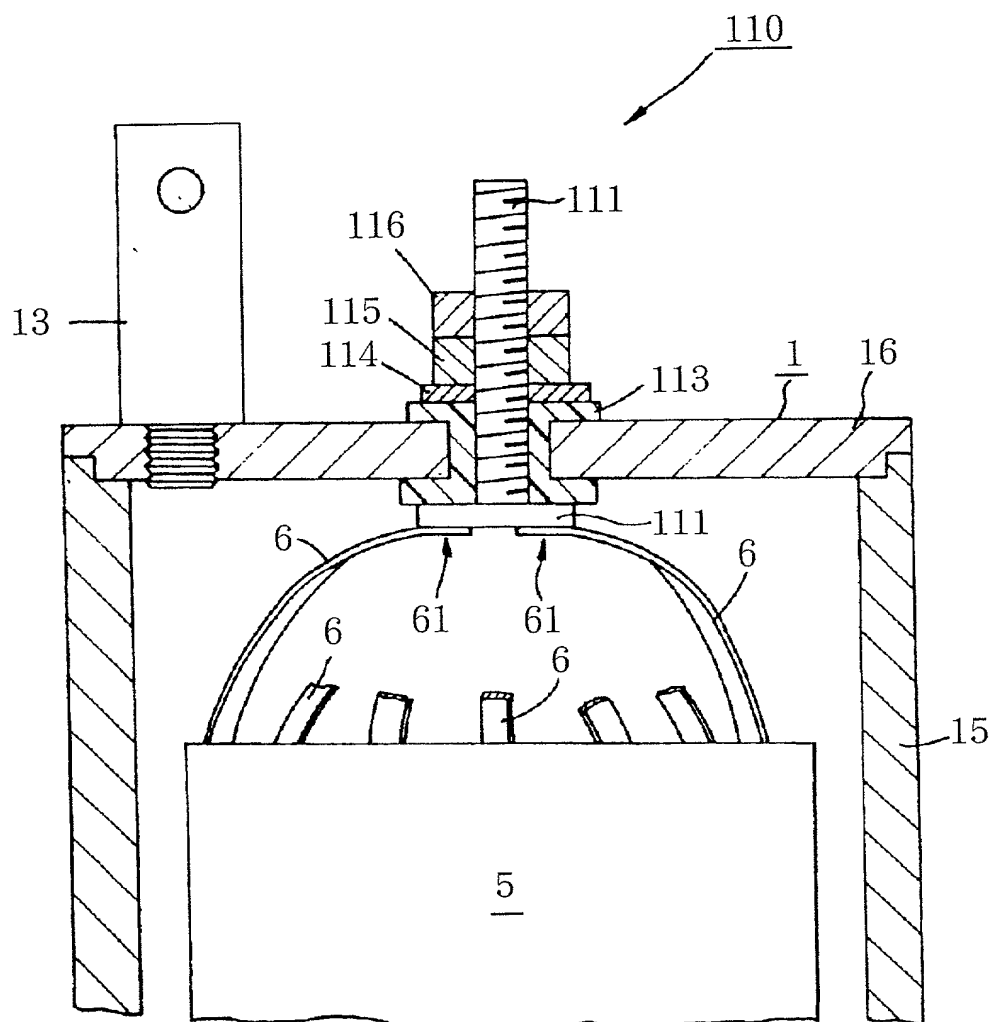


FIG.24 PRIOR ART

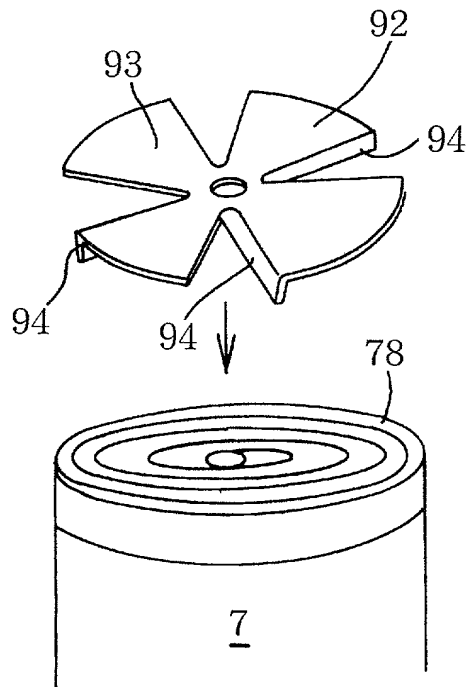


FIG.25 PRIOR ART

